

NHBS-IDU3 Cycle Miami-Dade County Preliminary Results



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National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) Background



- In 2000, CDC and its partners developed an HIV Prevention Strategic Plan with four national goals to reduce new HIV infections

- Goal 4: By 2005, strengthen the capacity nationwide to monitor the epidemic, develop and implement effective HIV prevention interventions, and evaluate prevention programs



- National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System developed

NHBS Background (cont.)



- First funded by CDC in 2002
- In metropolitan areas with high AIDS prevalence
- Eligible: states & directly funded cities

Current NHBS Sites



NHBS Objectives



"Effective HIV prevention programs rely primarily on changing behavior; therefore, behavioral data are needed to inform these programs." [1]

- NHBS provides data on trends in
 - Risk behaviors
 - HIV testing behaviors
 - Use and impact of prevention services
 - HIV prevalence and incidence

[1] Lansky A, Abdul-Quader AS, Cribbin M, et al. Developing an HIV behavioral surveillance system for injecting drug users: the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System. *Public Health Reports* 2007; 122(suppl 1):48-55.

Population



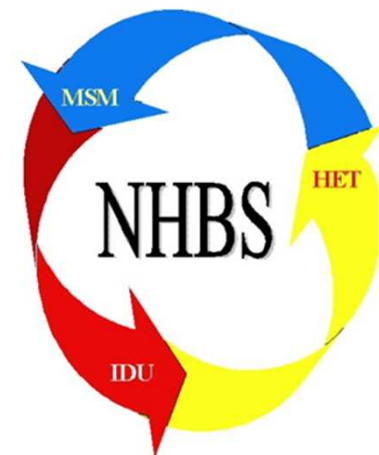
- Persons at high risk for HIV infection
 - Men who have sex with men (MSM)
 - Injection drug users (IDU)
 - Heterosexuals at increased risk of HIV infection (HET)
- Metropolitan Statistical Area residents
 - Miami-Dade County

Sample size: 450 - 500 from each cycle

Overall Strategy



- Conducted in 12-month cycles
 - One group per cycle
 - (MSM, IDU, HET)
 - Different sampling methods per cycle/group
 - Formative research done for each cycle
 - Same populations and MSA over time
- Core Questionnaire
- Consistent eligibility criteria
 - 18 years of age or older
 - Resident of MSA



National HIV Behavioral Surveillance

Data Collection



- MSM study cycle (NHBS-MSM)
 - Venue-day-time-space sampling (VDTS)
 - Participants in randomly selected venues are systematically recruited and interviewed
- IDU study cycle (NHBS-IDU)
 - Respondent-driven sampling (RDS)
 - Participants recruit each other from within their networks
- HET study cycle (NHBS-HET)
 - Venue-based sampling (HET1)
 - Respondent-driven sampling (HET2 ->)

Data Collection



- Questionnaire
 - Core Questionnaire
 - Behavioral risks for HIV, HIV testing, exposure to/use of prevention services
 - Local Questionnaire
 - Any other local topics
 - Awareness/use of specific prevention programs

Assessing Characteristics of Population X In ON-going surveillance



ACXion

Interviewing Van



NHBS-IDU3 Eligibility Criteria



- 18 years of age and older
- Resident of Miami-Dade County
- Male or female (not transgender)
- Reports injection drug use in previous 12 months
- Able to complete interview in English or Spanish
- Not a previous NHBS-IDU participant within the same cycle

NHBS-IDU3 Sample*



- Started: August 2012
- Ended: December 2012
- Potential participants screened: 700
- Eligible participants interviewed: 524
- Eligible participants tested for HIV: 524

*Results are preliminary

NHBS-IDU3 Demographic Characteristics (N=518)



- Age:
 - 18-29 years old – 16%
 - 30-39 years old – 25%
 - 40-49 years old – 27%
 - 50+ years old – 32%
- Male – 74%, Female – 26%
- Hispanic – 44%
- Black – 26%
- White – 29%

Characteristics of IDU3 Sample (N=518)



- 86% identify as heterosexual, 11% bisexual, 3% homosexual
- 3/4 (73%) without health insurance at the time of interview
- 43% have annual income under \$5,000
- 37% less than high school education, 36% high school graduate, 24% tech school/some college, 4% college graduate and above
- 83% mental health depression (according to CES-D 10)
- Over half (53%) incarcerated in past 12 months
- 48% self-reported being hepatitis C positive
- Nearly half (45%) homeless at the time of interview

Common injection drugs used – IDU3 (N=473)*



- Heroin (alone) 95%
- Speedball (heroin and cocaine together) 68%
- Cocaine (alone) 47%
- Crack 37%
- Painkillers (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone) 7%
- Amphetamines (e.g., crystal methamphetamine) 7%

* Excludes self-reported HIV positive individuals

HIV Seroprevalence – IDU3 (N=524)



- 1 in 7 (14%) participants tested HIV positive
 - 13% of males
 - 17% of females
- Over a third (38%) of participants who tested HIV positive did not know they were HIV positive

HIV Seroprevalence – IDU3 (cont.)



- Variables associated with an HIV positive test result:
 - Black/African American ethnicity
 - Older age

HIV Testing – IDU3 (N=473)*

- 59% tested for HIV in the past 12 months
 - 56% of males
 - 66% of females

* Analysis excludes persons who self-report HIV positive status



Facility Administering Most Recent HIV Test In Past 12 Months – IDU3 (N=473)*

- Correctional facility (jail or prison) – 25%
- HIV/AIDS street outreach program/mobile unit – 18%
- Public health clinic/community health center – 11%
- Drug treatment program – 9%
- Private doctor's office – 7%
- Hospital (inpatient) – 6%
- Emergency room – 5%

* Excludes self-reported HIV positive individuals

Healthcare Experiences – IDU3 (N=473)*



- Over half (63%) of the sample visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months
 - Of those who saw a healthcare provider, less than half (45%) were offered an HIV test

* Excludes self-reported HIV positive individuals

Sexual Risk Behaviors in Past 12 Months – Males - IDU3 (N=351)*



- 87% reported unprotected vaginal sex with a female partner**
- 41% reported unprotected anal sex with a female partner**
- 11% reported unprotected anal sex with a male partner**
- 11% reported unprotected vaginal or anal sex with both a male and female partner**

* Excludes self-reported HIV positive individuals

** Includes main, casual and exchange sex partners

Sexual Risk Behaviors in Past 12 Months – Females - IDU3 (N=122)*



- Over 3/4 (78%) reported unprotected vaginal sex with a male partner**
- Over 1/4 (26%) reported unprotected anal sex with a male partner**

* Excludes self-reported HIV positive individuals

**Includes main, casual and exchange sex partners

Injection Equipment Sharing* – IDU3 (N=473)**



- Over half (57%) reported sharing syringes in the past 12 months
- 3/4 (74%) reported sharing other injection equipment in the past 12 months

* Study participant used injection equipment after someone else

** Excludes self-reported HIV positive individuals

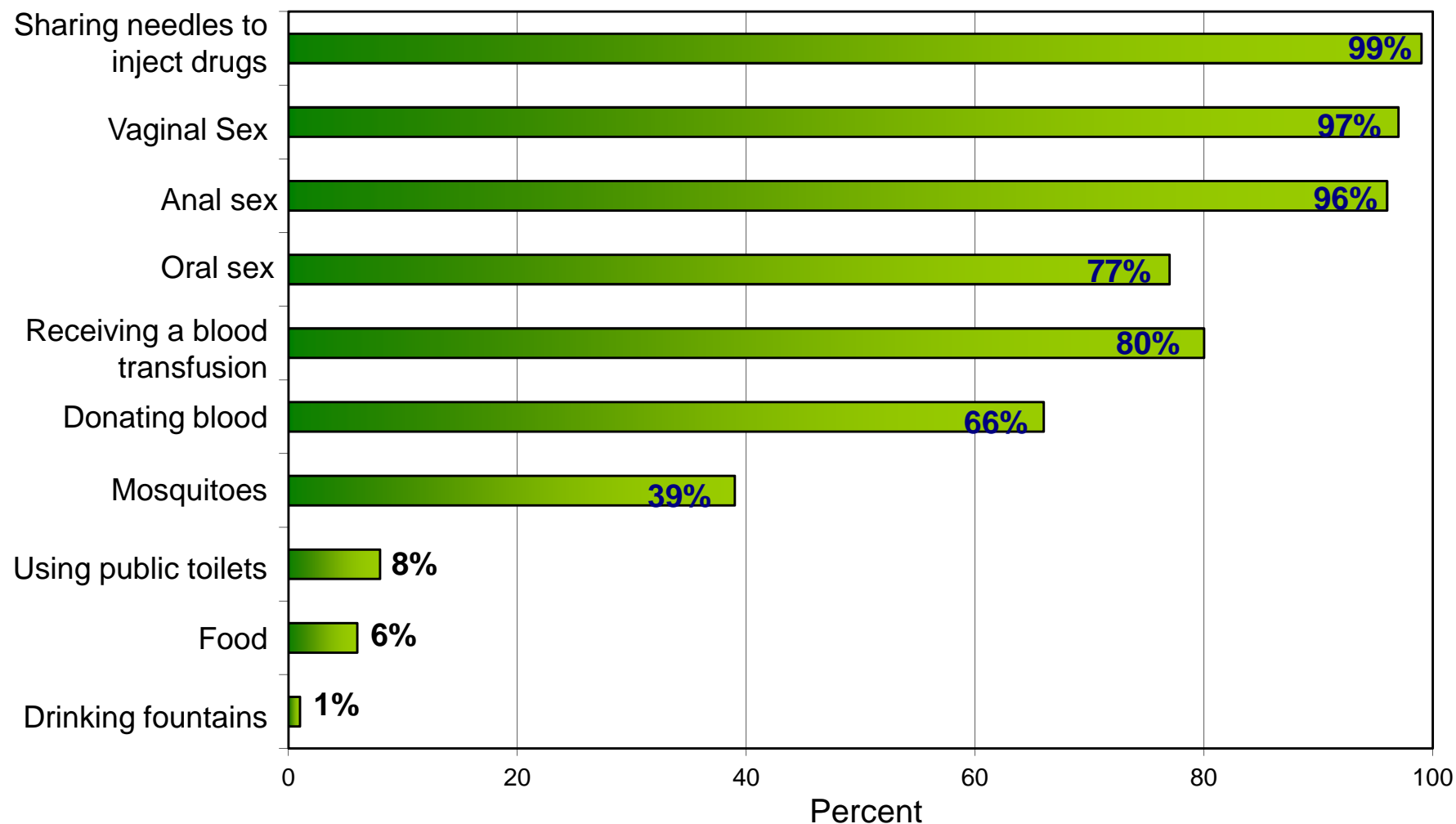


Frequency of Injection Drug Use – IDU3 (N=473)*

- Of the heroin (alone) injectors (n=448), 87% reported injecting heroin (alone) at least once a day
- Of the speedball (heroin and cocaine together) injectors (n=321), 49% reported injecting speedball at least once a day
- Of the cocaine (alone) injectors (n=222), 26% reported injecting cocaine (alone) at least once a day
- Of the crack injectors (n=175), 32% reported injecting crack at least once a day

* Excludes self-reported HIV positive individuals

Beliefs on How HIV Can Be Spread – IDU3 (N=518)





History of Substance Abuse Treatment – IDU3 (N=518)

- Over 3/4 (78%) report participating in substance abuse treatment in their lifetime
- About 1/4 (23%) report participating in substance abuse treatment during the past 12 months

Areas of Concern for Injection Drug Users in Miami-Dade County based on NHBS-IDU3



- High HIV seroprevalence: 14%
- Large proportion with undiagnosed HIV infection: 38%
- Widespread sharing of syringes (57%) and other injection equipment (74%)
- Significant rates of unprotected sex with main, casual and exchange partners
- HIV transmission myths common



Recommendations



- Increase HIV testing efforts in areas with high rates of poverty and HIV
- Increase HIV prevention intervention delivery to both HIV-negative and HIV-positive persons living in areas with high rates of poverty and HIV
- Enhance partnerships to address intersecting HIV, mental health and substance abuse syndemics
- Ensure strong linkage systems to psychosocial and healthcare services

Limitations



- Data are preliminary
- Data are predominantly self-reported and subject to recall bias
- Data are cross sectional and time order cannot be established
- Findings can only be generalized to the population meeting eligibility criteria who were recruited by RDS methods

NHBS Website



- Visit www.FloridaAIDS.org
 - Scroll down to Prevention link
 - Then follow NHBS link
- NHBS site has links to publications, presentations, and fact sheets
 - Local and national findings
 - Categorized by population (MSM, IDU, HET)

Contact Information



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